

## LIST OF STANDARDS DEVELOPED IN CIVIL ENGINEERING STANDARDS

NO	RS NO	TITLE	SCOPE
1	RS EAS 148-1:2004	Cements- Test methods-Part 1:Determination of strength	This Part 1 of this East African Standard specifies the methods for physical testing of cement. It covers a) the determination of strength; b) the determination of standard consistency, setting time and soundness; and c) the determination of fineness.
2	RS EAS 148-2:2004	Cements- Test methods-Part 2: Chemical analysis	This East African Standard describes the procedures for the chemical analysis of cement, including the determination of chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content.
3	RS EAS 148-3:2004	Cements- Test methods-Part 3:Determination of setting time and soundness	This Part 3 of EAS 148 standard specifies the methods for determining setting time and soundness of cements. It describes the reference procedure; it allows the use of alternative procedures as indicated in the notes provided that they do not affect the results significantly.
4	RS EAS 148-4:2004	Cement- Test methods-Part 4 : Quantitative determination of constituents	This East African standard lays down the procedures for determining the contents of the constituents of cements that fall within the scope of EAS 18-1.
5	RS EAS 148-5:2004	Cement- Test methods- Part 5:Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cements	This East African Standard describes the method of measuring the pozzolanicity of pozzolanic cements conforming to EAS 18-1.These standard does not apply to Portland pozzolana cements or to pozzolanas.
6	RS EAS 148-6:2004	Cement-Test methods Part 6: Determination of fineness	This East African Standard describes two methods for determining the fineness of cement. The sieving method serves only to demonstrate the presence of coarse cement particles and is primarily suited to checking and controlling the production process.

7	RS EAS 148-7:2004	Cement- Test methods Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples of cement	This East African Standard describes only the equipment to be used, the methods to be followed and the provisions to be compiled with for taking samples of cement representative of given lots for testing to assess the quality of products prior to, during or after delivery.
8	RS EAS 148-8:2004	Cement- Test methods Part 8: Determination of chlorine, carbon dioxide and alkali content of the cement	This Part 8 of this East African standard lays down the methods for the determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement. The standard describes the reference methods and in certain cases, an alternative method, which can be considered as giving equivalent results.
9	RS EAS 18-1:2004	Cements- Part 1: Composition, specification and conformity criteria for common cements	EAS 18-1 defines and gives the specifications of 27 distinct common cement products and their constituents. The definition of each cement includes the proportions in which the constituents are to be combined to produce these distinct products in a range of six strength classes. The definition also includes requirements the constituents have to meet and the mechanical, physical and chemical requirements of the 27 products and strength classes. EAS 18-1 also states the conformity criteria and the related rules.
10	RS EAS 18-2:2004	Cement- Part 2:Conformity evaluation	This East African Standard specifies the scheme for the evaluation of conformity of cements to their corresponding product specification standards, including certification of conformity by a certification body.
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12	RS EAS 183:2004	Cement-Definition	This East African Standard gives the general definitions

			applicable to cements (hydraulic binders), as well as the particular definitions pertaining to each type of cement.
13	RS ISO 6707-1:2005	Building and Civil Engineering vocabulary-Part 1:General terms	This part of ISO 6707 defines general terms to establish a vocabulary applicable to building and civil engineering. It comprises a) fundamental concepts, which may be the starting point for other, more specific, definitions, and b) more specific concepts, used in several areas of construction and frequently used in standards, regulations and contracts.
14	RS ISO 6929:2005	Steel products-Definition and classification	This International Standard defines and classifies steel products according to a) their Stage of manufacture; b) their shape and dimensions); c) their appearance. Although the products are generally classified independently of their end uses or manufacturing processes, it has sometimes been necessary to make reference to these criteria.
15	RS 53: 2004	Concrete-Specification	This Rwanda Standard covers methods for specifying prescribed and designed mixes of concrete, excluding ready-mixed concrete, and the means of assessing compliance with specifications. It also lays down guidance on items that should be considered in specifying concrete.
16	RS 149-1:2006 ISO 1920-1:2004	Methods of testing concrete-Part 1:Sampling of fresh concrete	This part of ISO 1920 specifies procedures for the sampling of fresh concrete. The samples are used for the testing of properties of fresh concrete, or for making test specimens to determine the properties of hardened concrete.
17	RS 149-2:2006	Methods of testing concrete-Part	This part of ISO 1920 specifies procedures for testing fresh

	ISO 1920-2:2004	2:Properties of fresh concrete	concrete. It specifies the following test methods: determination of consistence (slump test, Vebe test, degree of compactability, flow-table test and for high-fluidity concrete, the slump-flow test), determination of fresh density and determination of air content by the pressure-gauge method and by the water-column method.
18	RS 149-3:2006 ISO 1920-3:2004	Methods of testing concrete- Part 3:Making and curing test specimens	This part of ISO 1920 specifies the shape and dimensions of concrete test specimens for strength tests and the methods of making and curing these test specimens.
19	RS 149-4:2006 ISO 1920-4:2004	Methods of testing concrete-Part 4:Strength of hardened concrete	This part of ISO 1920 specifies procedures for testing the strength of hardened concrete.
20	RS 149-5:2006 ISO 1920-5:2004	Methods of testing concrete-Part 5:Properties of hardened concrete other than strength	This part of ISO 1920 specifies procedures for testing properties of hardened concrete other than strength.
21	RS 149-6:2006 ISO 1920-6:2004	Methods of testing concrete-Part 6:Sampling,preparing and testing of concrete cores	This part of ISO 1920 specifies a method for taking cores from hardened concrete, their examination, preparation for testing and determination of compressive strength. The part of ISO 1920 does not give guidance on the decision to drill cores or on the locations for drilling nor does it provide procedures for interpreting the core strength results.
22	RS 149-7:2006 ISO 1920-7:2004	Methods of testing concrete-Part 7:Non destructive tests on hardened concrete	This part of ISO 1920 specifies non-destructive test methods for use on hardened concrete. The methods included are a) determination of rebound number, b) determination of ultrasonic pulse velocity, and c) determination of pull-out force.
23	RS 80:2005	Building lime -Specification	This Rwanda Standard covers four grades of hydrated lime and two grades of quicklime intended for use in plastering and

			rendering. The limes may be either high-calcium limes or dolomitic limes.
24	RS 82:2005	Precast reinforced box culverts- Specification	This Rwanda Standard specification applies to precast reinforced concrete rectangular box culverts primarily intended for conveying water not under pressure, and for carrying highway vehicle loadings
25	RS 83:2005	Pre cast concrete paving blocks- Specification	This Rwanda Standard specifies requirements for pre-cast concrete paving blocks intended for the construction of low speed roads, industrial and other paved surfaces subjected to all categories of static and vehicular loading and pedestrian traffic.
26	RS ISO 6892:2005	Metallic materials-Tensile testing at ambient temperatures	This International Standard specifies the method for tensile testing of metallic materials and defines the mechanical properties which can be determined at ambient temperature.
27	RS ISO7438:2005	Metallic materials-Bend test	This International Standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic materials to undergo plastic deformation in bending. This International Standard applies to test pieces taken from metallic products, as specified in the relevant product standard. It is not applicable to certain materials or products, for example tubes in full section or welded joints, for which other standards exist.
28	RS 88-1:2005 ISO 6935-1:1991	Steel for reinforcement of concrete Part1:Plain bars	This part of ISO 6935 specifies technical requirements for plain bars to be used as reinforcement in concrete. This International Standard covers nine steel grades not intended for welding which are B240A-P, B240B-P, B240C-P, B240D-P, B300A-P, B300B-P, B300C-P, B300D-P and B420D-P, and one steel grade intended for welding which is

			B420DWP.
29	RS 88-2:2005 SO 6935-2:1991	Steel for reinforcement of concrete Part 2:Ribbed bars	This part of ISO 6935 specifies technical requirements for ribbed bars designed for reinforcement in ordinary concrete structures and for non prestressed reinforcement in prestressed concrete structures.
30	RS 88-3:2005 ISO 6935-3:1991	Steel for reinforcement of concrete Part 3:Welded fabric	This part of ISO 6935 specifies technical requirements for factory made sheets or rolls of welded fabric, manufactured from steel wires or bars with diameters from 4 mm to 16 mm and designed for the reinforcement of concrete structures and the ordinary reinforcement of prestressed concrete structures. For the purpose of this part of ISO 6935 the term “wire” also includes bars.
31	RS 230-1:2007 ISO 6934-1:1991	Steel for the prestressing of concrete-Part 1: General requirements	This part of ISO 6934 specifies requirements for high tensile strength steel to be used in prestressed concrete. It applies only to material in the condition as supplied by the manufacturer. It does not cover requirements for materials and anchorage devices used in conjunction with’ the prestressing steel in structural components.
32	RS 230-2:2007 ISO 6934-2:1991	Steel for the prestressing of concrete-Part 2:Cold drawn wire	This part of ISO 6934 specifies requirements for round, cold-drawn, high-tensile steel wire, either plain, indented, ribbed or crimped. The product is supplied as mill coil wire or straightened and stress-relieved wire in coils or cut lengths, according to the general requirements specified in ISO 6934-1.
33	RS 230-3:2007 ISO 6934-3:1991	Steel for the prestressing of concrete-Part 3: Quenched and tempered wire	This part of ISO 6934 specifies requirements for round wire made of quenched and tempered high tensile steel, with a surface which is either plain, ribbed, grooved or indented. The product is delivered in coils, according to the general requirements specified in ISO 6934-1.
34	RS 230-4:2007	Steel for the prestressing of concrete- Part	This part of ISO 6934 specifies requirements for high tensile

	ISO 6934-4:1991	4: Strand	steel strand which has been given a stress relieving heat treatment according to the general requirements specified in ISO 6934-1.
35	RS 230-5:2007 ISO 6934-5:1991	Steel for the prestressing of concrete- Part 5: Hot rolled steel bars with or without subsequent processing	This part of ISO 6934 specifies requirements for round high tensile steel bars. The bars may be supplied either hot-rolled or in a hot-rolled and processed condition, according to the general requirements specified in ISO 6934-1. The surface may be plain or ribbed. The bars are delivered in straight lengths.
36	RS ISO 10544:2004	Cold reduced steel for reinforcement of concrete and the mesh of welded fabric	This International Standard specifies technical requirements for cold-reduced steel wire designed for the reinforcement of concrete or for use in welded fabric.
37	RS 87:2005	Carbon steel for reinforcement of concrete- Specification	This Rwanda Standard specifies requirements for carbon steel bars for the reinforcement of concrete. It covers hot worked and cold worked bars that are plain and weldable, plain and non-weldable, deformed and weldable, or deformed and non-weldable.  This National Standard applies to bars that have minimum yield strength of 250 MPa, 300 MPa, 420 MPa and 460 MPa respectively. This standard covers carbon steel bars made from billets of known composition that are manufactured by acceptable methods for making steel such as the open-hearth basic oxygen and the electric-arc-furnace processes. Bars produced by re-rolling finished products or by rolling material of which the metallurgical history is not known are not covered by this standard.
38	RS 91: 2005	Galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets- Specification	This Rwanda Standard specifies requirements for galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding,

			fencing, fabrication and general use.
39	RS 92: 2005	Steel for building and construction	This Rwanda Standard specifies the requirements for the supply of materials used for the manufacture of: (i) Hot rolled steel product (ii) Cold formed steel products (iii) Hard drawn steel wire and steel sections. The materials included in this standard may be in the form of billets or ingots and the semi-finished products may be in the form of steel sheets, flat rolls or coils for wire drawings.
40	RS 144 -1:2006 ISO 630-1:1995	Structural steels- Part 1: Plates, wide flats, bars, sections and profiles	This International Standard specifies qualities for the general purpose structural steels listed in table 1. This International Standard applies to steel plates with thicknesses of 3 mm and over, wide strip in coils with widths greater than or equal to 600 mm, and greater than 6 mm in thickness, wide flats, bars and hot-rolled sections generally used in the as-delivered condition and normally intended for bolted, riveted or welded structures.
41	RS 144-2:2006 ISO 630-2:1995	Structural steels- Part 2: Technical delivery requirements for hollow finished sections	This part of ISO 630 specifies the technical delivery requirements for hot-finished hollow sections of circular, square or rectangular form. It is applicable to hollow sections formed hot with or without subsequent heat treatment or formed cold with subsequent heat treatment to obtain equivalent metallurgical conditions to those obtained in the hot-formed product. Fine grain steels are generally delivered in the normalised condition.
42	RS 145:2006 ISO 4995:2001	Hot rolled steel sheets of structural quality- Specification	This International Standard applies to hot-rolled steel sheet of structural quality in the grades and classes listed in Tables 1 and 2, usually without the use of microalloying elements. The product is intended for structural purposes where particular mechanical properties are required. It is generally used in the

			delivered condition and is intended for bolted, riveted or welded structures.
43	RS 146:2006 ISO 4998:1996	Continuous hot dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheets of structural quality	<p>This International Standard applies to continuous hot-dip zinc- and zinc-iron-alloy-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality.</p> <p>The product is intended for applications where resistance to corrosion is of prime importance.</p> <p>The steel sheet is produced in a number of grades, coating mass, ordering conditions, and surface treatments.</p> <p>Zinc-coated structural quality sheet is produced in thicknesses from 0,25 mm to 5 mm after zinc coating, and in widths of 600 mm and over in coils and cut lengths. Zinc-coated sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as sheet.</p>
44	RS 147:2006 ISO 5954:1998	Cold reduced carbon steel sheet according to hardness requirements- Specification	<p>This International Standard applies to cold-reduced carbon steel sheet and corresponding hardness requirements. It is suitable for applications where surface is of prime importance.</p> <p>The fabrication limits of cold-reduced carbon steel sheet according to hardness requirements are dependent on the specific range of hardness specified or agreed to.</p>
45	RS 148:2006 ISO 4997:1999	Cold reduced steel sheets of structural quality	<p>This International Standard applies to cold-reduced steel sheet of structural quality in grades CR220, CR250, CR320 and CH550 in the classes given in table 1, usually without the use of microalloying elements. The product is intended for structural purposes where particular mechanical properties are required. It is generally used in the delivered condition for fabricating purposes, such as bending, forming or welding.</p>
46	RS 229:2007 ISO 16020:2007	Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete- Vocabulary	<p>This International Standard defines terms and symbols to be used in the field of reinforcing and prestressing steel for concrete.</p>

47	RS 321- 1:2007 ISO 15630-1:2002	Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete-Test methods-Part 1:Reinforcement bars, wire rod and wire	This part of ISO 15630 specifies test methods applicable to reinforcing bars, wire rod and wire.
48	RS 321- 2:2007 ISO 15630-2:2002	Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete-Test methods- Part2:Welded fabric	
49	RS 321- 3:2007 ISO 15630-3:2002	Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete-Test methods-Part 3: Prestressing steel	This part of ISO 15630 specifies test methods applicable to prestressing steels (bar, wire or strand).
50	RS 232:2007 ISO 7801:1984	Metallic materials-Wire-Reverse bend test	This International Standard specifies the method for determining the ability of metallic wire of diameter or thickness 0,3 to 10 mm inclusive to undergo plastic deformation during reverse bending. The range of diameters or thicknesses for which this International Standard is applicable may be more exactly specified in the relevant product standard. The reverse bend test consists of repeated bending, through 90° in opposite directions, of a test piece held at one end, each bend being over a cylindrical support of a specified radius. 3 Symbols and designations Symbols
51	RS 261:2007 ISO 13006:1998	Ceramic tiles- Definitions, Classification, Characteristics and marking	This International Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality).
52	RS 263-1:2007 ISO 13007-1:2004	Ceramic tiles-Grouts and adhesives-Part1: Terms, definitions and specification for adhesives	This part of ISO 13007 is applicable to ceramic tile adhesives for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors. This part of ISO 13007 establishes the terminology, concerning the products, working methods, application properties, etc., for ceramic tile adhesives. This part of ISO 13007 specifies the values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile adhesives [cementitious (C), dispersion (D) and reaction resin (R) adhesives].

			This part of ISO 13007 does not contain criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles.
53	RS 263-:2007 ISO 13007-3:2004	Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts	This part of ISO 13007 specifies methods for determining characteristics for adhesives used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described: <input type="checkbox"/> determination of open time ; determination of slip; <input type="checkbox"/> determination of shear adhesion strength <input type="checkbox"/> determination of tensile adhesion strength; determination of transverse deformation; determination of chemical resistance .
54	RS 262-1:2007 ISO10545-1:1995	Ceramic tiles-Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance	This part of ISO 10545 specifies rules for batching, sampling, inspection and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles.
55	RS 262-1:2007 ISO10545-2:1995	Ceramic tiles- Part 2:Determination of dimensions and surface quality	This part of ISO 10545 specifies methods for determining the dimensional characteristics (length, width, thickness, straightness of sides, rectangularity, surface flatness) and the surface quality of ceramic tiles.
56	RS 262-4:2007 ISO10545-4:1995	Ceramic tiles — Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength	This part of ISO 10545 specifies a test method for determining the modulus of rupture and breaking strength of all ceramic tiles.
57	RS150-1:2006 ISO 4422-1:1996	Pipes and fittings made of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for water supply-Specification Part 1: General requirements	This part of ISO 4422 specifies the general aspects of pipes, joints, fittings (post-formed and moulded) and ancillaries, made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), for a piping system intended to be used for buried water mains and services and for water supplies above ground, both inside and outside buildings. The pipes, joints, fittings and ancillaries covered by this part of ISO 4422 are intended for the conveyance of cold water under pressure at temperatures up to approximately 20°C, for general purposes and for the supply of drinking water. This

			part of ISO 4422 is also applicable to water up to and including 45°C
58	RS150-2:2006 ISO 4422-2:1996	Pipes and fittings made of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for water supply-Specification-Part 2:Pipes with or without integral sockets	<p>This part of ISO 4422 specifies the characteristics and properties of extruded pipes made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), with or without socket(s) (integral or not), and intended to be used for buried water mains and services and for water supplies above ground, both inside and outside buildings.</p> <p>The pipes covered by this part of ISO 4422 are intended for the conveyance of cold water under pressure at temperatures up to approximately 20 °C, for general purposes and for the supply of drinking water. This part of ISO 4422 is also applicable to water up to and including 45 °C (see figure I).</p>
59	RS150-3:2006 ISO 4422-3:1996	Pipes and fittings made of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for water supply-Specification-Part 3:Fittings and joints	<p>This part of ISO 4422 specifies the characteristics and properties of fittings (injection-moulded and postformed) and joints made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), to be used for buried water mains and services and for water supplies above ground, both inside and outside buildings.</p> <p>The fittings and joints covered by this part of ISO 4422 are intended for the conveyance of cold water under pressure at temperatures up to approximately 20 °C, for general purposes and for the supply of drinking water. This part of ISO 4422 is also applicable to water up to and including 45 °C</p>
60	RS150-4:2006 ISO 4422-4:1996	Pipes and fittings made of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for water supply-Specification-Part 4: valves and ancillary equipments	<p>This part of ISO 4422 specifies the characteristics and properties of valves and ancillary equipment made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), to be used for buried water mains and services and for water supplies above ground, both inside and outside buildings.</p> <p>The valves and ancillary equipment covered by this part of ISO 4422 are intended for the conveyance of cold water under</p>

			pressure at temperatures up to 20 °C, for general purposes and for the supply of drinking water. This part of ISO 4422 is also applicable to water up to and including 45 °C
61	RS150-5:2006 ISO 4422-5:1996	Pipes and fittings made of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for water supply-Specification-Part 5:Fitness for purposes of the system	This part of ISO4422 specifies the requirements for the determination of the fitness for a purpose of a piping system composed of pipes, joints, fittings and auxiliaries made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), to be used for buried water mains and services and for water supplies above ground, both inside and outside buildings. The pipes, joints, fittings and auxiliaries covered by this part of ISO 4422 are intended for the conveyance of cold water under pressure and temperature up to 20°C, for general purposes and for the supply of drinking water.This part of ISO 4422 is also applicable to water up to and including 45° C .
62	RS 197 -1:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 1:General requirements for apparatus and calibration	This Part 1 of this Rwanda Standard gives definitions and symbols and specifies common equipment and calibration procedures for the RS 197 series. It also specifies general requirements for apparatus and methods of calibration to be used when testing aggregates for compliance purposes.
63	RS 197 -2:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 2: Guide to sampling and testing aggregates	This Part 2 of RS 197 gives general guidance on sampling and testing aggregates and procedures for assessing the precision of the tests described in other Parts of this standard.
64	RS 197 -3:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 3: Methods of sampling	This part 3 of RS 197 specifies methods for obtaining samples of aggregates of the quantity required for carrying out testing in accordance with other parts of RS 197. The method to be used for recording the nominal description of materials sampled is also given.

65	RS 197 -4:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 4.1:Methods for determination of particle size distribution, sieve test Part 4.2:Methods of determination of particle size distribution: Sedimentation Test	This Part 4 of RS 197 describes two methods for the determination of the particle size distribution of samples of aggregates and fillers by sieving.
66	RS 197 -5:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 5: Methods for the determination of particle shape- Flakiness index	This part 5 of RS 197 describes the method for determining the flakiness index of coarse aggregate.
67	RS 197 -6:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 6:Methods of determination of shell content in coarse aggregates	This Part 6 of RS 197 describes the method for the determination of the shell content of coarse aggregate.
68	RS 197 -7:2006	Methods of testing aggregates-“ Part7: Methods for determination of moisture content	This part7 of RS 197 describes the following three methods for the determination of the moisture content of aggregates: (a) oven-drying method (definitive method); (b) high temperature method; (c) microwave-oven method for fine aggregate only.  It also describes the calcium carbide method in Appendix A.
69	RS 197 -8:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 8:Methods for determination of ten percent fines value	This Part 8 of RS 197 describes methods for the determination of the ten per cent fines value (TFV) of aggregates which give a relative measure of the resistance of an aggregate to crushing under a gradually applied compressive load. Two procedures are described, one in which the aggregate is tested in a dry condition and the other in a soaked condition.  The methods are applicable to both weak and strong aggregates passing a 14.0 mm test sieve and retained on a 10.0 mm test sieve.

70	RS 197 -9:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 9: Methods for determination of aggregates impact value	This Part 9 of RS 197 describes methods for the determination of the aggregate impact value (AIV) which gives a relative measure of the resistance of an aggregate to sudden shock or impact. Two procedures are described, one in which the aggregate is tested in a dry condition, and the other in a soaked condition. The methods are applicable to aggregates passing at 14.0 mm test sieve and retained on a 10.0 mm test sieve. For smaller size fractions, a recommended method is described in Appendix A. Aggregate sizes larger than 14 mm are not appropriate to the aggregate impact value test.
71	RS 197 -10:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 10: Method of determination of acid soluble material in fine aggregates	This Part of RS 197 describes a method of determining the amount of acid-soluble material in both of the size fractions of fine aggregate, all passing a 5.00 mm test sieve, separated by sieving on a 600 µm test sieve.
72	RS 197 -11:2006	Methods of testing aggregates- Part 11:Method of testing and classifying the drying shrinkage of aggregate for use in concrete	This part of RS 197 describes the method for classifying the drying shrinkage of aggregates for use in concrete. It applies to aggregate combinations where the coarse aggregate nominal maximum size does not exceed 20 mm and uses concrete prisms made with the coarse and/or fine aggregate to be tested.
73	RS 195:2006 ISO 565	Test Sieves- Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet- Nominal sizes of openings	This International Standard specifies the nominal sizes of openings for metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet as sieving media in test sieves. It applies to - metal wire cloth with square openings; - perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet with square or circular openings.
74	RS 196-1:2006	Test sieves-Technical requirements and	This part of ISO 3310 specifies the technical requirements and

	ISO 3310-1:2000	testing- Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth	corresponding test methods for test sieves of metal wire cloth. It applies to test sieves having aperture sizes from 125 mm down to 20 $\mu$ m, in accordance with ISO 565.
75	RS 196-2:2006 ISO 3310-2:2000	Test sieves-Technical requirements and testing- Part 2: Test sieves of perforated metal plate	This part of ISO 3310 specifies the technical requirements and corresponding test methods for test sieves of perforated metal plate. It applies to test sieves having $\square$ round holes, with sizes from 125 mm down to 1 mm, or square holes, with sizes from 125 mm down to 4 mm, in accordance with ISO 565.
76	RS 196-3:2006 ISO 3310-3:2000	Test sieves - Technical requirements and testing - Part 3:Test sieves of electroformed sheets	This part of ISO 3310 specifies the technical requirements and corresponding test methods for test sieves in which the sieving medium is a metal sheet with electrochemically formed apertures. It applies to test sieves having round (circular) or Square apertures ranging in size from 500 $\mu$ m to 5 Pm, in accordance with ISO 565.
77	RS 194:2006 ISO 2395	Test sieves and test sieving- Vocabulary	This International Standard defines terms to facilitate understanding of the terminology relating to test sieves and test sieving . It applies to test sieves in accordance with ISO 565, ISO 3310-1, ISO 3310-2 and ISO 3310-3, and to test sieving processes in accordance with ISO 2591-1.